CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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Korean People Denounce U.S. Imperialism and Military Regime for Their Crimes During Past One Year

—10 DPRK Organizations Issue Statement—

PYONGYANG, May 16(KCNA)—The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Central Committee of the Korean Peasants' Union, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union, the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Korean Democratic Scientists' Association and the Korean Students' Committee jointly issued on May 15 a statement exposing and condemning the price-cursed crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chung Hi military fascist clique in South Korea following the "military coup" staged by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Follows the full text of the statement:

One year has elapsed since the military fascist oppression tightly gripped the whole land of South Korea, smothering at the point of bayonet the unanimous aspiration of the masses for the unification, freedom and liberation of the fatherland.

The past one year in South Korea following the military coup has shown that the fascist oppression perpetrated by U.S. imperialism for the 17 years since liberation has reached its zenith.

Under the military fascist oppression everything precious for men has been brutally trampled upon and even the last vestige of "democracy" and "freedom" stamped out.

The arrogant U.S. imperialist aggressors and the military fascist hordes with bayonet are lording it over South Korea, and all that is nationalistic, patriotic, progressive and beautiful is suppressed and stifled.

People are even deprived of the freedom of private gatherings and walking in the street, to say nothing of social and political activities.

The lamentation of young people over being unable to live due to the lack of freedom, the curses of the unemployed for their unbearable poverty and the mere petition of mothers for providing their children with opportunity for learning—all these are subject to harsh punishment. South Korea has been turned into a huge prison and the purgatory of horror not only for the patriots who were put on the gallow or subjected to heavy punishments because of their demand for the peaceful unification of the fatherland but for all people who live there.

The economic bankruptcy has been all the more aggravated and the privation of the people's livelihood steadily worsened.

No asylum has been left for anyone in South Korea and people of all strata are extremely anxious and indignant.

It has become clear to all today what the military coup meant.

All facts prove that the military coup in South Korea was the last agonizing machination of U.S. imperialism to strangle the sentiment for the peaceful unification of North and South Korea surging higher and higher among the South Korean people and to prop up the tottering foundation of their colonial rule in South Korea.

In the past one year, the U.S. imperialist aggressors added a record of ever more bloody crimes to their history of sanguinary aggression covering the period of 17 years of their occupation of South Korea.

We expose and condemn before the whole world the hair-raising crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Chung Hi outfit and denounce them before the entire nation.

(1)

An ominous gun report was heard at dawn on May 16, 1961, and the land of South Korea was placed inthe dark iron cluches of a most rabid and frantic military fascist rule.

Strongest martial law drove all the people to the state of suffocation. All the appratuses for the preservation of order were replaced by blood-mongering bayonets and clubs and one proclamation was enough to take away thousands tens of thousands of patriotic personages and guiltless inhabitants to prisons and gallows.

All the political parties and public organisations were disbanded, the press organs and publishing houses shut down and even the puppet national assembly which was nothing but a tool for embellishing the colonial ruling machine was dissolved. Thus, South Korea has turned into an unheard-of land of darkness under the sway of fanatic "anti-communism" clamour and unbridled murder and terrorism.

After the April Popular Uprising, the South Korean people started a vigorous struggle under the slogans "Unification is the only way out!" and "Let's achieve self-dependent unification by pushing aside the outside forces!" in the firm belief that the only way for dissipating the dark clouds hovering over them and seeing a new, bright day, was in repulsing outside forces and realising the peaceful unification of the country.

"Let's go to the North! Come to the South! Let's meet at Panmunjom!"—this shout of the whole nation that rang throughout the country, stirring the hearts of the entire Korean people, hastened the historical moment when the rusty barbedwire entanglements along the military demarcation line would be pulled down and the North and South would communicate with each other. Much confused, the U.S. imperialists cast off all the masks of "freedom and democracy" and set out to cling to the last, adventurous means of military coup.

Over the last one year, the U.S. imperialists and the fascist elements have fully built and expanded in a big way fascist suppressive apparatuses —the army, police and prisons—and covered South Korea with a malicious intelligence network.

Not a trace is left of the freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, demonstration, strike and thought—the elementary norms of democracy.

In a matter of ten months following the military coup, they manufactured more than 2,000 evil laws of all descriptions and they brand by law as a crime even the elementary demand of the South Korean popular masses for freedom, democracy and existence. The military fascist clique, in only one way forcibly dissolved 23 political parties and 238 public organizations, closed down more than 2,300 press organs and publishing houses, arrested and put in prison hundreds of thousands of people.

The military fascist clique arrested and imprisoned tens of thousands of patriots; butchered coldbloodedly numerous public figures in prison, among them Choi Keun Woo, Chairman of the "Socialist Party," and Li Hoon Koo, political bureau member of the "United Socialist Party"; and hanged many patriots including Choi Baik Keun, chief of the organizational department of the "Socialist Party" and Cho Yong Soo, publisher of the "Minjok Ilbo." And all this merely on the ground that they had advocated the peaceful unification of the country.

The military fascist gang banned unconditionally any gathering that is not to their liking; even wedding and funeral ceremonies require advance permission, and people walking in the street in groups of five or six are punished on the charge of "violation of the public meetings regulation."

How can people live in peace even a moment in such dismal circumstances which have no parallel in any age and in any country.

Worse still is the suppression of the press.

Any honest report that would afford a brief glimpse of the rampant social evils in South Korea, not to speak of the slightest complaint against the "military regime," is liable to severe punishment.

The military fascist band have already taken repressive measures against scores of thousands of journalists and pressmen on all sorts of absurd charges, and are still forcing the press organs to "purge themselves" in an attempt to expel the honest journalists, on the pretext of so-called "purge of the press."

The military fascist clique inflict penalties upon thousands of people every day on the charge of violation of traffic regulations alone, arrest and punish large numbers of people and proprietors every day, every hour and every where—at theatres, cinema houses, restaurants, hotels, barber shops, gay quarters, etc., charging them with violations of various decrees.

They have gone so far as to compel people to fit wedding, funeral and other ceremonies to the so-called "national etiquette regulations" in disregard of the long tradition handed down from their ancestors; people are even forbidden to wear clothes according to their own tastes and forced to wear name tags on their breast, which is just what the Japanese imperialists did in the closing years of their rule.

In this way, the military fascist clique, wielding all kinds of "laws" and "proclamations," arbitrarily fabricated, indiscriminately arrest and imprison people at any time and at any place, and are incriminating inhabitants.

The South Korean prosecution handled more than 340,000 "criminal" cases and the arrested numbered over 230,000 in only eight months, which means one out of every 100 South Korean inhabitants was punished during the eight months.

When one takes into account the number of criminal cases of all descriptions handled by so many investigations, intelligence and police organs, the question naturally arises as to how many South Koreans have not been punished by the military fascist clique.

Thus arresting and imprisoning South Korean inhabitants at random, the military fascist clique are proud of their record speed of summary trials by disposing of 900 cases a day, or one case in every thirty seconds, by the fascist method of "package trial," "quick decision," etc.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors try to justify this criminal military fascist, terror rule in the name of "anti-communism."

In the past, U.S. imperialism tried to camouflage its colonial enslavement policy, bragging that they would turn South Korea into a "bastion of freedom" and a "showcase of democracy" of "anti-communism."

Today the U.S. imperialists claim that the military fascist rule is necessary in South Korea for this very anti-communism."

But there is nothing new in this.

Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo also put up the slogan of "anti-communism"

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Premier Kim Il Sung Cables to President Sukarno

PYONGYANG, May 17(KCNA)—Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram to Dr. Sukarno, President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia on hearing the news that the latter safely escaped an attempt on his life made by reactionaries.

The telegram reads:

I am deeply pleased to know that you safely escaped danger in the attempt on your life made by reactionaries on May 14.

This attempted assassination of you is another malignant manoeuvre of the internal and external reactionaries to erase the fight of the Indonesian people for the consolidation of the national independence and for territorial integrity, and to overthrow the Republic of Indonesia.

The entire Korean people cannot repress their indignation at this criminal plot hatched by the wicked enemies of the Indonesian people and are filled with hatred for them.

No amount of sinister machination of the part of imperialists can ever block the way of the Indonesian people who have risen in the just struggle, and the Indonesian people will certainly emerge victorious from the struggle to liberate West Irian, the inseparable part of their territory.

I assure you that the Korean people will continue to render active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Indonesian people in the future, and sincerely wish Your Excellency good health and new successes in your work.

10 DPRK Organizations' Statement

(Continued from page 1)

when they were covering up their aggressive acts, and all of them met the doom without exception.

The South Korean people know only too well through their experiences of more than ten years under the Syngman Rhee's rule what the "anti-communist" racket means.

Under the pretext of "anti-communism," the U.S. imperialists are pursuing the most vicious aggressive policy in South Vietnam, Thailand and Argentina in all parts of the world where their colonial rule is shaking to its foundation.

The Pak Chung Hi clique, the thrice-cursed traitors who are executing the U.S. imperialist aggressive policy brazen-facedly, alleged that the military coup "inherited the spirit of April" in a wicked attempt to conceal their true colour.

What a shameless claim it is!

The heroes of April, 1960, fought, shedding blood, against the dictatorial regime which drove the South Korean people into the abyss of hunger, poverty and non-right.

The April heroes came out against the foreign aggressive forces.

But the Pak Chung Hi clique are induging in every conceivable country-selling, treacherous act in order to bring even the Japanese militarists into South Korea which is already subjugated by U.S. imperialism.

The April heroes came out in demand of the peaceful unification of the country and contact and interchange between the North and South. But the Pak Chung Hi clique are suppressing most cruelly all those who insisted on the peaceful unification of the country.

It was for freedom, democracy, a new regime and a new life that the April heroes shed their blood of youth.

But the Pak Chung Hi clique arrested, imprisoned and murdered these patriots.

The cutthroats have jailed patriotic youths and students who fought shedding their blood on the April square. Yet they have the effrontery to talk about the April spirit. This in itself is an intolerable insult to the April heroes.

The Pak Chung Hi clique claim that the fascist terror rule that we see today is necessary for preparing a "foundation of democracy."

But how can a "foundation of democracy" be prepared by destroying and trampling underfoot even the last vestiges of freedom and democracy?

What they call "democracy" is nothing but the extension of fascist suppression.

The murderous military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their servitors is bringing untold sufferings and misfortunes to the South Korean people.

Today the South Korean people of all social strata under the military fascist rule are forced to permanent slavery without any prospect for the future.

The U.S. imperialists and the military fascist hordes are running more widely to prolong such prison-like dark rule.

It has become already clear that the so-called "transfer of power to civilians" is nothing but a farce of transferring power from the left hand to the right hand.

The military fascist outfit are frantically making preparations for realizing their sinister desire to remain in power for a long time through the so-called "state national reconstrucnion movement," a rehash of the "national general mobilization federation" in the last years of the Japanese imperialist rule.

They want to frame up the "constitution," "election law" and all other ruling apparatuses as they wish, and are going to suppress all the forces that oppose it at the point of the bayonet.

The so-called "law on the purification of political activities," one more fascist law trumped up recently, further glaringly laid bare their sinister desire to remove in advance all the patriots and the forces opposed to the military regime, and to maintain their fascist terror rule, changing their army uniform for plain clothes behind the curtain of "transfer of power to civilians."

One year's experiences under the military fascist rule enabled the South Korean people to draw a clear conclusion.

The fanatic military fascist dictatorship of U.S. imperialism shows clearly that the foundation of its colonial rule has been weakened, not strenghened.

The more frantic the suppression of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique becomes, the fiercer the resistance of the popular masses will grow.

The South Korean people will not put up indefinitely with the sufferings and non-rights of today. They will certainly overthrow the military fascist rule of the American imperialists and their lackeys.

Those who turn their back on the people will be severely punished by the angry people.

No cruel military fascist rule can break the aspiration of the South Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country.

The criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists to salvage their crumbling colonial rule are bound to meet with an inglorious end.

(2)

During the past one year of military fascist rule, the South Korean economy has slid down deeper into a fatal crisis, and mass hunger and poverty are sweeping the whole of South Korea.

Economic catastrophe has reached climax in all domains of production and commodity circulation, finance and banking.

Even the South Korean publications coming out under fire of the "military regime" noted that "the economy has been floundering in the slough of stagnation and that though one year has already elapsed, it finds itself still in the throes of stagnation." Radio Seoul lamented that today South Korea has become a society where a huge army of unemployed is wandering about the streets, house-wives weep over the price hike and peasants cry over the slump in the prices of farm produce.

The medium and small enterprises accounting for 97 per cent of enterprises in South Korea are closing their doors one after the other due to the shortage of raw materials, power supply and funds as well as marketing difficulties resulting from all kinds of oppression and plunder by the military fascist gang.

This year already 1,378 medium and small enterprises have closed down and those holding the overwhelming proportion of the output of foodstuff, fabric, chemical, brick and metal industries find themselves in an unprecedented crisis.

More than 15,000 stores, restaurants and bars have been removed by force or have been deprived of their business licenses.

Today factories in operation are only 1020 per cent of the total in South Korea and mines around 10 per cent. As South Korean papers put it, such "industrial areas" of South Korea as Seoul-Inchon district, Pusan and Taegu are "sleeping like the dead" and the equipment of the factories is "gathering rust."

The industrial production accounting for two-thirds of that in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule dropped again by 10 per cent in the period from the time of the military coup to the end of last year, and it continues to be on the downward trend this year, too.

The production indices of key industries went down last year by 8.3 per cent as compared with the already meagre figure at the time of the military coup, of which mining industry dropped by 62 per cent, power industry by 24.6 per cent, processing industry by 2.3 per cent.

The South Korean agriculture has been further devastated.

Last year's grain output was 75 per cent of that in the closing days of the Japanese imperialist rule. An acute food crisis is sweeping the whole of South Korea.

The "liquidation of usury in the farming and fishing villages" by the military fascist villains further impoverished the living of the small peasants.

The issue of paper money which had broken the record as of the end of last year due to the over-issue of paper money by the military "regime" for the disbursement of stupendous military police expenses, shot up again by 20 billion hwan as of March this year, reaching a total of 350 billion hwan.

As a western journalist pointed out, South Korea has become a country with more paper money than paper.

The public service fees including the railway charges and electric fees have been sharply raised. The market prices in general jumped by 20 per cent last year. But, wages have been frozen as the price of rice has been nailed down below the production cost. The purchasing power of the population has dropped to one third or one half.

The frantic fascist suppression and deepening economic crisis are making the life of the people harder.

Having lost the means of livelihood, people of all social strata of South Korea are groaning in the misery of famine and poverty.

The problem of the unemployed, a most pressing issue in the South Korean society, has become more grave since the military coup.

That is why the South Korean papers were obliged to admit that "the difficulties of living of the people remain just the same, because the unemployment has not decreased and the cost of living of the masses has further risen."

It is not fortuitous that a Seoul Korean paper editorially pointed out: It is said that the military regime is trying to absorb the unemployed as workers for national development projects and the like. But it is no use as the fire in the neighbourhood cannot be extinguished with the water in the distance.

Entering the lean spring season the wretched plight of the peasants is beyond description.

How miserable must be the conditions of the people in the coastal areas along the east sea and the Woolleung and Cheju islanders today, when the Hodo and Ryungnam granaries are hit by lack of food and hunger!

According to the official figures made public by the military "regime" authorities, now there are 3.4 million foodless peasants in South Korea requiring immediate relief. And it is expected that the number of foodless people will swell to 10 million in June.

Where can the people find a means of living in such a land of poverty?

A South Korean press deplored:

"The misery of the peasants finds expression in the fact that they live on grass roots and tree bark in lean spring months. But the poorest in towns cannot get even grass roots and bark. Hence the untold tragedies of whole families committing suicide are reported one after another."

Everyday witnesses an unending train of suicide cases among the South Korean people everywhere who cannot eat nor live despite all their efforts.

A mother, thrown into despair by the difficulty of living, killed herself and her three little ones with poison in Changsin dong, Seoul: and another mother, while her husband was out looking for a job, killed her three children and herself with poison in Taegu and the husband, upon returning home, hanged himself to follow his family. Such tragic cases are daily occurrences in today's South Korea.

The number of those who received first-aid treatment at seven hospitals in Seoul after their attempted suicide by poisoning during last January amounted to 129.

Various other tragedies resulting from the difficulty of living are also too many to enumerate.

How many bitter tears the mother has shed who deserted her 42-day-old baby in the street to save her family of eleven that was about to starve to death after her husband lost job!

What bitter pain must have torn the heart of the 40-year-old mother of five children who has been compelled to become a prostitute! What agony must have undergone the demobilized soldier when he had no choice but to advertize himself as a slave to feed his family of seven!

All these numerous sorrows bring tears to the eyes of the readers and rend their hearts.

(To be continued to next issue)

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Pak Chung Hi Clique Send Its "Military Advisory Group" to S. Vietnam

A "Group of South Korean Army Officers" left secretly on May 11 for South Vietnam, according to a recent UPI report.

According to the report, the group headed by a "major general" of the puppet army consists of high-ranking officers with "rich experience" in "mopping up" patriotic people who fought against the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique in the past.

This shows that the Pak Chung Hi clique have entered a new stage in their design to play the role of despicable mercenaries in the undeclared criminal aggressive war waged by the U.S. imperialists against the South Vietnamese people.

As everyone knows, the U.S. imperialists have been up to persistent intrigues to draw their bootlickers in Asia into the aggressive war as their mercenaries while perpetrating direct armed intervention.

The South Korean military fascist clique have long been scheming to share in the implementation of this plot of their master.

It is a widely known fact that these despicable henchmen of the U.S. imperialists have repeatedly declared for months that they would "dispatch troops to South Vietnam" whenever it is requested" and, following the example of their master, held "negotiations" with the Ngo Dinh Diem clique on sending "military advisory group to South Vietnam."

Thus, the South Korean military gangsters, displaying more zeal than any other stooges of the U.S. imperialists, are dead set on driving out the South Korean youth as a bullet shield of the U.S. imperialists in the aggressive machinations in Asia.

Meanwhile, an "Emergency Meeting of the Asian People's Anti-communist League," held in Seoul on May 10, closed its six-day session on May 15, according to a recent report from South Korea.

This "Anti-communist Meeting" with U.S. Senator Thomas Dodd as general supervisor and with the attendance of human offscourings from South Korea, Taiwan, South Vietnam, the Philippines, Thailand, Japan and so forth talked about measures to fan up the "Anti-communist organ."

U.S. imperialism called the recent "emergency meeting" to push through its sinister aim by giving a shot in the arm of its hired "anti-communist warriors" who have been emaciated under the steady disintegration of its colonial ruling foundation in Asia.

Dancing to the "anti-communist "trumpeting of the U.S. imperialists. the Pak Chung Hi clique, as one of the faithful stooges, are positively participating in the U.S. aggressive policy.

But, the "anti-communist trumpeting of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs is nothing but a dirge of their self-ruin.

True Picture of South Korean "National Reconstruction Movement"

The U.S. imperialists and Pak Chung Hi clique have staged the so-called "national reconstruction movement" and are making use of this as a tool for intensifying their military fascist rule and pacifying and hoodwinking the people.

On June 9 last year, the military fascist elements framed up the "Law on State Reconstruction Supreme Concil" and set up the "Headquarters of National Movement for State Reconstruction" as an organ under the direct control of the "State Reconstruction Supreme Council" on the same level with the military dictatorial "cabinet."

According to their prescription, the "chief" and "vice-chief" of the "Headquarters of National Movement for State Reconstruction" are appointed by the "State Reconstruction Supreme Council." The "Headquaters" have branches in the city of Seoul and provinces and the "Mayor" of Seoul or Provincial "Governors" at concurrently as their heads.

The business of the "National Reconstruction Movement Promotion Association" in counties (districts), cities, county seats, sub-counties, dong villages, units and sub-units (bang) are controlled by the men in charge of pertinent administrative organs of all levels under the "instruction of higher organs."

They also set up the "Youth Reconstruction Association" and "Women's Reconstruction Association" in county seats and sub-counties and the "Students Reconstruction Association" in schools.

As to the disqualification of the membership to the organs of this "movement," the military fascist outfit advanced the following points: first, those who are suspended from performing official duty by law; second, those who do not have clear-cut anti-communist ideas; third, those who had committed outstanding political mistakes in the past.

Those facts go to prove that this "movement" is an out-and-out authority-serving organ operated by hands of the brass-hat rulers in a military way.

The aim of this official "movement" they made clear is to reject the "pro-communist neutral ideas" and to "encourage the austerity life" for pressing down the people in the depth of poverty.

They also preached the "spirit of diligence" in order to drive out the inhabitants to forced labour under the excuse of "national upbuilding" and clamoured for the "promotion of national morals", "purification of ideas on sentiments" and such like for fanning up the advocation of the national division and antipathy to human beings.

The military rulers made public the so-called "working program of the national reconstruction movement" and are forcing the people to implement it.

Under the slogan of "encouragement of the austerity life" they are demanding the people who cannot afford even wheat bran to eat "coarse grain mixed with rice" and "ground grain" and preaching the housewives of wage earners who have their wages kept in arrears for months to do "household bookkeeping" and thereby "plan the income and outgo."

They call for "simplifying" clothing when millions of masses are hovering between life and death in rags. They are demanding the hunger-and poverty-stricken popular masses to "place money in deposit" to create capital for "reconstruction" and under the pretext of its "effective" implementation, they have formed "deposit teams" in villages and schools and are taking away the property of the people subjecting them to joint responsibility.

The "headquarters of the national reconstruction movement" set a "period of the voluntary tax payment movement" and are demanding the "strict implementation of the voluntary tax payment system."

They put up anti-popular "birth control" as a "important point" awaiting urgent solution in the "working program of the national reconstruction movement" and are forcing it upon the people as a "rule" to life.

Under the pretext of "inspiring the hard-working spirit," they are rounding up jobless people and waifs and driving them out to the national construction sites" for the expansion of military establishments and taking away the people to civil engineering projects mainly for war preparations on the strength of the law on labor mobilisation for reconstruction."

The "reconstruction" din is attended by ruthless suppression of the people in all parts of South Korea.

The "chief" the headquarters of the national reconstruction movement on January 9 this year made public the "main points of this year's national movement." He declared that one of the "main points" for this year was to launch a "one-family movement" in all the South Korean villages. It is aimed at binding the inhabitants hand and foot by drawing all the villagers into the "one-family movement" and thereby watching their every move and investigating their background so as to single out and suppress more easily all the elements falling out of their favor.

For this, the military blackguards posted over 500,000 agents in 166,800 "bang" throughout South Korea and make them watch everything that happens in villages.

They use the "Youth Reconstruction Association," "Women's Reconstruction Association" and "Students Reconstruction Association" as tools of the suppression committed in the name of "hunting out spies" and ferreting out those who are discontented and are unwilling to cooperate with the authorities."

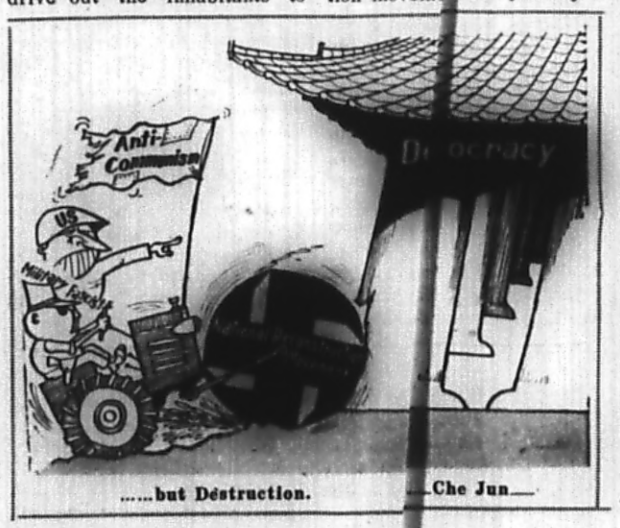
Pak Chung Hi and his cohorts turn to the "national reconstruction movement" for laying an organizational foundation for their long-term office.

The "chief of the headquarters of the national reconstruction movement" declared recently that one of the main aims of the "movement" this year lay in "bringing up the objective force of the national revolution."

They are going to train as "nuclear guiding force" the "leading members" of the "Collective Promotion Association" and "District Promotion Association" of the "national reconstruction movement" and the "Youth Reconstruction Association" "Women's Reconstruction Association" and "Students' Reconstruction Association," its vassal organizations and control broad masses through them. This is directly aimed at creating a foundation for the long-term office of the Pak Chung Hi clique.

Thus, the "national reconstruction movement" of the military rulers is a criminal organ for putting a noose around the neck of the South Korean people and making them the scapegoat for their highway robbery and military provocations and a tool for prolonging the military terror rule.

The South Korean paper "Minkook Ilbo" editorially pointed out that the "national reconstruction movement" plays the role of an auxiliary for the implementation of the state policy of the military regime.



Miserable Plight of a Demobbed Officer in South Korea

TAEGU–South Korean Daily Maiil Shinmoon published in Taegu introduced on March 25 the pitiable situation of a demobbed puppet army officer forsaken by the U.S. imperialists and the military blackguards.

On March 24 Rim Bok Mook (32 years old) living in Naidang-dong, Taegu, visited that newspaper office and asked it to find a buyer for his body. The paper wrote about this demobbed officer:

"When Mr. Rim who has parents, younger brother, wife and two children to support, returned to civilian life after being demobilized from the army, he found his parents infirm with age and so he had to find immediately a way of supporting them, wife and children.

Since it was hard to find a regular job, Mr. Rim had to do odd jobs to make a livelihood.

But it was so painful for him to carry loads on his back with a sprained ankle. Although his younger brother works in a factory, his earnings are too little to feed the seven mouths.

Unable to carry even his wooden coolie rack lately due to the growing pain around his ankle, the disabled officer called at the Taegu Branch of the "Disabled Soldier Aiding Office."

However, no help was forthcoming from the said office. He planned to send a petition to the "Ministry of National Defence", but he gave up the idea because he was told that it was no use.

He is now looking for a person who will pay three million hwan for his body.

Claiming that his body is worth three million hwan because he can do any kind of work in textile mill, smithy, etc., except for walking, Mr. Rim is now looking for a person who will buy him for life.

More South Korean People Commit Suicide

SEOUL–Suicide cases caused by hardships of living are incessantly reported from South Korea under the heels of U.S. imperialism.

South Korean paper Hankook Ilbo reported that, driven to despair by her hard living and sickness, Li Eun Hon, together with her three children, committed suicide on April 13 in Changain-dong, Eul Gate district, Seoul.

On the same day Son Jung Ja in Daisin-dong, Taegi, North Kyungsang Province, killed herself, unable to endure adject poverty any longer, according to another South Korean Daily Ryungnam Ilbo.

Hankook Ilbo reported that seven month pregnant woman Pak Yung Sook in Dong, Soowon, Kyonggi Prince, drowned herself, together with her three years old daughter, in a pond in Wooman-dong in the city.

More South Koreans Cross Over to Japan

FUKUOKA–20 South Koreans in the Dongrai district, Busan, smuggled themselves into Japan on May 8, according to radio Fukuoka of Japan. Most of them were foodless peasants and paupers.

Deprived of means of living under the tyranny of the Pak Chung Hi military ruffians, they finally got away to a foreign country.

Penniless South Korean Cyclists Marooned in Manilla

MANILLA–A band of hard pressed South Korean cyclists are now unable to return home for want of travelling expenses from the Philippines where they took part in a recent "round-Luzon bicycle race," AFP report from Manilla said on May 8.

Four of the ten members, however, had barely succeeded in returning home using the prize money won by one of them, who placed second in the race.

But, the remaining 6 are said to be requesting the Philippine Sports Press Association to pay their travelling expenses.

Leaders of the athletic world of the Philippines said that "South Korean players had been made a laughing stock of the world," the report added.

The junta government is in such a difficult financial position that they are chary of paying travelling expenses for sports delegations.

The Philippine Sports Press Association, sympathizing with the South Koreans, are raising subscriptions to a fund to pay their travelling expenses.

Officials of the "South Korean Embassy" in Manilla admitted that the Embassy's financial position did not permit them to pay the expenses, the report said.

Three Cases of U.S. Aggressors' Atrocity

SEOUL, May 11–Joseph Nashan (transcribed from Korean) belonging to the U.S. 7th munitions base Headquarters, on April 12 ran over and killed a 7 years old girl Chi Yoon Hi while driving a truck at maddening speed in a street of Seoul, according to a report of the South Korean paper Tonga Ilbo.

Another report of the paper says that a Yankee named Dunneby (transcribed from Korean) belonging to a U.S. army unit stationed in Okko County, North Cholla Province, on April 1 fired a hunting gun at several Korean youths on a hill in Bongsan, Kongbong-ri of the County, wounding one of them.

South Korean paper Hankook Ilbo reports that a U.S. troop fired anti-tank "imitation shells" at the Sinsan-ri village, Pajoo County, Kyonggi Province, while staging a field exercise near the village on April 4. Four villagers were wounded.

Women Students Call Strike in Masan

MASAN–150 students of the Euisin Women's High Adult School in Masan went on a strike on April 4 in protest against unreasonable steps of the school authorities, according to the South Korean paper Kookje Shinbo.

They demanded the "principal" cancel the unreasonable discharge of three teachers who enjoyed the trust of the students.

The "principal" had dismissed three teachers for not complying with the fascist educational policy of the military clique.

Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country

(Continued)

Before the Liberatio , immeasurable damage was done to the Korean Revolution by the factionalists who bent their knees before the Japanese imperialists and became turncoats against the revolution. After the Liberation, these factionalists started extolling and supporting the U.S. imperialists, as if they had been the real "liberators" of the Korean people, with an aim to mislead the people.

As a result, the people had something like an illusion about the U.S. imperialists, who were actually sharpening their claws on the Korean people.

The most typical example of such despicable elements, Pak Heun Yung, was bending all his energies on establishing what he called a "People's Republic of Korea," a pro-American reactionary government to be headed by a U.S.-made puppet Syngman Rhee, aiming in this way to cause the Korean Revolution to deviate from its right course into a hazardous labyrinth.

(2) At this juncture, with great insight and scientific far-sightedness, the Korean Workers' Party led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, laid down the policy line of turning the northern part of Korea into a democratic base, in order to win final victory for the Korean Revolution, by launching all-out struggle against imperialism and by further strengthening the independent [illegible]mig of the Korean people.

One basis of the Marxist-Leni principles and of the expence gained in the course of long period of practical activ, Marshal Kim Il Sung disced the aggressive nature of the S. imperialists who landed on uth Korea and the serious consequences of national division hich was sure to result from e occupation of South Korea y U.S. imperialism.

At t same time, the Marshal foresaw from a scientific point of view t fact that the Korean people's struggle would naturally be a stubborn one against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, a complex struggle that might continue for many years.

From this point of view, it has been the firm and consistent stand of the Korean Workers' Party that the policy line of struggle against imperialism should be upheld by all means, and, that in order to uphold this policy line by uncompromising struggle, the independent revolutionary force of the Korean people should be developed at all cost.

This stand is based not only on the principle of the self-determination of nations that the Korea's unification and independence should be achieved by the Korean people themselves, and that the successful fulfillment of the Korean Revolution be regarded as the highest objective to which everything else was to be subordinated, but also on the spirit of self-reliance, or, self-help that the Korean Revolution should be brought to final victory by the Korean people themselves.

Marshal Kim Il Sung's lofty, revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and his superior personality as a Communist were the qualities which all the partisan fighters gradually came to aquire as their own, during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The anti-Japanese partisan fighters succeeded in leading to final victory the 15-year difficult struggle against the enemy, overcoming the worst adversities that may be imagined and solving the problems of food, clothing and weapons by obtaining them from the enemy through struggle.

This revolutionary spirit and personality of the Marshal's found their expression in the policy line of leading the Korean Revolution to victory without turning for help from outside because of the unfavourable conditions created newly after the Liberation.

At the 2nd enlarged plenum of the 4th session of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"Self-reliance–this is one of the important features of communist revolutionary morale and spirit. Communists must always mobilize the force of the people of their country and lead them to the victory of revolution. It is required of them o build a new society, tiding over any difficulties by themselves. By doing so, we can contribute to world revolution an repay our fraternal countries advancing in the van for their aid."

The Party has consistently taken the stand th the question affecting the ate of our nation should be solved independently by strengthening the revolutionary forces of our own nation, not by relying upon a foreign power.

The principle o self-reliance and the stand of independence upheld by the Party is aimed at laying foundations for solving democratically the question of the country's unification and of selecting a state form and a social syste for it.

A united government to be established in Korea should be a democratic re me, the sovereign power of which is exercised by the people themselves in their interests.

The Par regards South-North gene elections, to be held under the condition in which the expression of people's free will fully ensured, as the means establish such a united gov ment.

In order realize the people's aspirations nd ensure victory for them South-North general election it is necessary to secure the predominance of democratic forces.

Therefo the strengthening of all the revolutionary forces of our peo is the guarantee for solving the question of the country's unification on the principle o democracy.

Carefully king into account all these f , the Party hammered out wise plan to expose and s h anti-revolutionary faction s who were then engrossed disseminating an illusion abo U.S. imperialism among the ular masses, and to turn No Korea into a powerful b of the Korean revolution b making the best use of the f rable conditions created at t time in North Korea and developing the there witho lay.

Only acco to this great plan of the y, will it be possible for to create in North Korea democratic base for the country's unification, to strengthen the South Korean revolutionary forces under its influence, to unite them with the North Korean revolutionary forces and to secure the predominance of the revolutionary forces over the reactionary forces in our country, thus enabling our people to accomplish the unification of their fatherland and win final victory for the Korean revolution.

The policy line of the Party for establishing a revolutionary, democratic base was a fine example of the creative application of Marxist-Leninist strategem and tactics concerning a revolutionary base, in general, and of the experiences accumulated during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in creating partisan bases, in particular, to the specific post-Liberation situation in our country.

This policy line of the Party was a thoroughly anti-imperialist line for achieving independent national unification by waging uncompromising struggles against the U.S. imperialists and compelling them to pull out of our country, as well as a revolutionary and militant policy line developed on the basis of the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese partisan army which revolution an unflinching strug gle to defeat the enemy.

(To be continued)

Pyongyang Arts College Founded

PYONGYANG May 14 (KCNA)–The Pyongyang Arts College has recently been founded. The college, belonging to such form of the educational system in which students study while working, will produce mainly high level of vocalists, instrumentalists, dancers.

The college has six chairs–national vocal music, national instrumental music, national dance and general and musical theory–and its professoriate comprises people's artists, merited artists and other excellent artists and aesthetics.

In the college the students will study eight subjects including the history of Korea, the Marxist-Leninist aesthetics and their special subjects for three years.

Cuban Youth Studying in Kim Il Sung University

Five Cuban students are now studying in the Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang, the capital of Korea.

At present more than 5,600 students are studying in this university with 11 departments and 58 chairs.

The bulk of the students are sons and daughters of workers and peasants, who had been tempered through labour before they entered the university. The state provides them with scholarships.

Among the students are those from the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries as well as from Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Cuban student Oscar told reporters that he deemed it a great honour to study in such a grand university.

"It was very hard for me to study Korean language at first.

But in the course of study I became confident that I would be able to attend lectures delivered in Korean one year after, instead of two years, provided I study hard with the sincere help of Korean students," Oscar said.

They study the Korean language three-five hours a day.

Professor Kim Soo Kyung, linguist, and other able teachers give lessons to them.

Korean students have taken charge of each Cuban student and are helping them in their study of Korean language.

Together with the Korean students, the Cuban students are making hard study and leading a ha life in the u ersity.

Besides clas , they spend m time at the lib y. Their unti zeal for stud s admired by he Korean stude .

The Cuban u dents re ate themselves the athletic g and

with Korean students and often go to the es, cinema and museum.

"The college life in Korea is very in esting. The mountains and rivers of Korea are beautiful and more so are the hearts of the people. I always feel at ome in Korea," said Cuban dent Isabel, showing reporters the way to her room.

The sy room was clean and every ng there was in good order. he portraits of Prime Minis Fidel Castro and Premier Il Sung were hung side by s on the wall.

Sa g that in Korea there are y things for her to lear the Cuban student rem ed:

T are things to be learnt not y in the university but also the Korean towns and cou yside.

I had been to Bochunbo in Ry gang Province, a battle sit f the Marshal Kim Il Su s anti-Japanese partisans.

We also visited the war memorial hall in Pyongyang and saw there how courageously the Korean people routed out the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the Korean War unleashed by them. In the towns and countryside of Korea we also see how the Korean people healed the war wounds and have scored the great success of today in socialist construction under the guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The Chullima riders we saw everywhere in Korea are working by day and studying in the evening.

If we live like Koreans, I think, we also can win Chullima badges on our breasts when we return home.

We will study hard in Korea and become able cadres so as to live up to the expectation of the Cuban people and do muhc work for the country.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Cultural Monuments Damaged in South Korea

SEOUL May The Mooryangsoo Hall, on the oldest wooden buildings Korea, is weather-beaten a s roof is leaking, according a report of South Korean Sanupkyongje Shinmoon

The Mooryangsoo all at the Boosuk Temple in Y oo, North Kyungsang Provin as built towards the end o Koryu Dynasty in the thi th century.

It is a single-sto wooden building over 9 me in leng th and more than 5 es in width, standing on e base. It represents some aracteristics of the architecture of the Koryu Dynasty–perfect balance, impressiveness in shape, magnificence and elegance of craftsmanship.

However, this valuable cultural monument leaked again on April 9 and it is in a state of dilapidation, the afore-said paper lamented. Roof leaked at only a few places last year, the paper added, but recently its walls and beams are becoming discolored due to the leaking of the whole roof.

But the military rulers are "utterly indifferent to this collapsing monument," said the paper.

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